

BY AUTHORITY.



CAPT. A. N. TRIPP has been this day appointed Jailor of Oahu Prison.
W. C. PARKE,
Marshal Hawaiian Kingdom,
MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Honolulu July 19, 1884.
Approved—C. T. GELICK, Minister of the Interior.
Jy21d&wt.

THE PACIFIC
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, July 22, 1884.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The King's message, suggesting a reconsideration of the Appropriation Bill, and a general reduction, beginning with himself, was a graceful and a kingly act. It was spontaneous, emanating from the King—not prompted by legislative discussion, or not yielding to factional importunities. To those who have doubted Kalakaua's affection for the people, and who have boldly insinuated that so long as his own comfort was secured, he was indifferent to the State, it is a powerful and effective reproach. To those who have ever believed in the King's earnestness, in his anxiety to see this Kingdom a prosperous State; it is a still greater assurance, though indeed no assurance was necessary, that no individual in this realm is more anxious for its well-being—none more willing to make greater sacrifices to secure that end than His Majesty the King. He has shamed his detractors—the narrow-minded, snarling crew—who saw in the King's powerlessness to meet them on their own grounds, an opportunity for defamation and slander. He has linked his friends still closer to him, and though there could be no room for admiration of the gentleman, increased their respect and devotion to the King. To him belongs all the honor and praise which this unselfish deed has called forth. It has no connection with politics or party; it is the King's, and the nation thanks him, as the King, for this noble and timely consideration.

AN APPETITE FOR BOOT VARNISH.

Before Colonel Spreckels' arrival here, our intelligent and consistent contemporary, the *Hawaiian*, had a very poor opinion of him indeed. He was a schemer, a monopolist, a man to be dreaded and execrated. In its edition of July 5th the *Hawaiian* assures us that Colonel Spreckels entered into a conspiracy with the Cabinet and induced the Ministers to violate the Constitution. We quote from the *Hawaiian's* arraignment of Colonel Spreckels:—

"It will be seen that on the 12th of October, 1883, a lease for 30 years of all the Government lands and waters lying between the valleys of Pololu and Waipio was made to Mr. Spreckels for the ridiculous consideration of \$500 per annum. This lease was made in direct violation of the Act which prescribes that all sales and leases of Government lands shall be made at auction."

When this was written Colonel Spreckels was 2,100 miles away, and the *Hawaiian* gloried in the public-spirited motives which led to his political crucifixion. He was the enemy of the country; he conspired with the Cabinet; he was everything wrong, grasping and injurious to the welfare of these Islands. And the crowd who inspired this sort of talk patted the *Hawaiian* on the back, and thanked the Lord that they had a journal which would "burn up" Colonel Spreckels at the wag of a stockholder's finger.

And now we arrive at a period when the *Hawaiian's* war hymn is changed to a melancholy note of deprecation, and when it beholds a savory and wholesome article of diet in the varnish of Col. Spreckels' boots. We quote from the *Hawaiian* of July 17th—last Monday:—

"We recognize the vast importance of his (Colonel Spreckels') interests here, and personally everyone be-

lieves in his integrity and likes him socially."

Believes in his integrity! Why, fifteen days ago the *Hawaiian* gives us the story of a Ministerial plot wherein Colonel Spreckels was one of the arch-conspirators, and got that lease "for the ridiculous consideration of \$500 per annum." And now the vast importance of his interests are recognized by the *Hawaiian*, and everybody likes him socially. Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed. We have no terms in which to express our disgust at this double-faced policy, and we can only hope that the piquancy of the varnish on Colonel Spreckels' boots will agree with the palate of our variable, insincere, and hypocritical contemporary.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Now that we have all wisely concluded to go in for retrenchment, we cannot make the beginning too soon. Young men in the business houses who may be addicted to "putting on style" should descend from their lofty perches, live within their incomes, and endeavor to satisfy their creditors. They will find pedestrian exercise, and plenty of it, is much more conducive to health than tearing about in expresses, or straddling expensive horses. We heard the other day of one promising young business man whose salary was \$75 a month, and whose bills for the quarter amounted to \$150, or \$50 a month, allowing \$25 a month for board, lodging, clothes, and tobacco. That rash person is a fine subject for the retrenchment bill; but of course he did not exist on this \$25 a month. Quite otherwise. He placed his tailor, bootmaker, boarding-house keeper, livery stable-keeper in *loco parentis*, and made them individually and collectively contribute to his support. They were not aware that this tax had fallen upon their shoulders until they presented their bills, and discovered that the funds had been so transferred from one appropriation to another that it was impossible to keep track of them. For example, the funds to meet the tailor, boarding house, bootmaker, and stable-keeper, had all been turned into the beer fund in a most improper and unconstitutional manner. The result was, that the creditors passed a vote of want of confidence in the clerk, which was unanimously adopted.

When young fellows fall into this habit of putting on style, except they have a good deal of ballast on board, they are in a bad way. They have a saying on the Coast that the path of the "blood" is hard, unless his father be a millionaire, and a fool at the same time. A young man can have lots of fun in a quiet way, without making a splurge, running in debt, or inducing the girl whose admiration he wishes especially to attract, to believe that he is a wild, luxurious spendthrift, to whom the purchase of silk dresses is just as simple as an investment in calicoes. We should like to see a few good rowing clubs here. There is nothing like athletic sport to keep young men out of mischief, and draw off that superabundance of vitality which is always dangerous. At early morning or evening, it is always cool enough for a spurt in the harbor. Baseball, a capital game, is flourishing just now, and we hope the enthusiasm in it will be sustained. But there should be no betting. That sort of thing is fatal to athletics; it puts it on the wrong basis—it opens the door for fraud and jockeying, and where money is put up on a baseball game, we can never tell whether the best side is playing at its best, or whether the victory is to lie where superior skill is found. It is bad enough to have it at racing, but we suppose a race cannot be run without it. But keep it away from the baseball field.

Minister Gulick committed a grave error in paying \$3,805 from the Japanese Immigration Fund to the expenses of the Portuguese brought out by the *City of Paris*. The Opposition were quick to avail themselves of this opportunity, counted noses and passed a vote of censure against the Cabinet. The Minister withdrew this money from the Japanese fund on his own responsibility, without consulting with his colleagues, and in direct violation of the Constitution.

It was a foolish proceeding, for the amount was so small that the Minister of the Interior would have had no difficulty in arranging it, without resorting to this thoughtless and indiscreet action.

The *Bulletin* argued last evening that the censure vote, passed in the House yesterday afternoon by a majority of one, should certainly be followed by the resignation of the Cabinet. Curious to discover how precedent stands in these matters, we examined the records, and we find that in the Legislature of 1878, a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry of that period was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 26 ayes to 19 noes. Yet in the same session a resolution of censure on the Ministry was adopted by a vote of 24 ayes to 17 noes. In both instances the Ministry voted.

PEACE spread her wings over the newspaper arena last evening, and we have now well grounded hopes of a journalistic millenium in this town, when there will be no more wrangling; but all shall dwell together in a spirit of brotherly love. If this spirit would only extend to the Legislature, and we might behold the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, the Attorney-General, and the Hon. Godfrey Brown, eating pot out of the same calabash, and whetting their appetites on the same plump mullet, what a delightful subject it would be for a historical painting.

With the arrival of the *Alameda* to-day we shall learn who is the man who will head the Democratic Presidential ticket. We suspect Cleveland will get it, for we cannot believe that Butler would be accepted under any circumstances. Thurman would be a strong man, though all the energy of the corporations would be united to beat him, but the weightiest of all would be the sage of Gramercy Park, if Mr. Tilden could be prevailed on, even at the last moment, to make the running.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Portuguese Immigration.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: As the editor of the *Planters' Monthly* and some prominent white members of the Legislature have expressed the opinion that the importation of Portuguese should be discontinued, the public is in danger of being misled into the belief that the planters are of the same opinion. I am very certain that the majority of the planters are not, and that they would regard a suspension of Portuguese immigration as a grave misfortune. Planting operations, though in the main profitable, have been for years past sadly impeded by the scarcity and uncertainty of the labor supply.

This uncertainty has been mainly caused by the disjointed and spasmodic arrangements of the Government in regard to immigration. One year we are led to expect a permanent supply from the South Sea Islands. A few people come thence, and as soon as we had got into the way of working these, the scheme was abandoned. Then come Chinese in ship loads! Wages go down and our spirits rise. Immediately, however, the further introduction of Celestials is tabooed. Up go the wages again, and we are once more dejected. Then Portuguese immigration sets in. We are promised thousands of them, but just as we have overcome the difficulties always to be encountered on the introduction of a new nationality, the Government concludes they are too expensive and the supply is interrupted.

Then come the Dutchmen from Bremen. Eager for any kind of laborers, we receive them with open arms. Alas! Our hair soon begins to turn gray, we are on the verge of the lunatic asylum when relief arrives in a resumption of Portuguese immigration on more favorable terms than before.

Now we are promised Japanese, and are glad to welcome a class of labor so favorably known. But why should Portuguese be discontinued?

Their first cost is high, and the wages of the men are high, but taking the average cost of the labor performed by the men, women and children, they are cheaper than any other class now here. From the *City of Paris* it was my good fortune to get 14 families. The average wages of the 14 men are 68 cents per head per day; to this must be added, say 15 cents per day for first cost, interest on same, etc., that makes the men cost 83 cents per day. Too costly, no doubt. But besides the men we have an average of 20 women, girls and boys, doing good work,

at an average daily wage of 31½ cents. That gives a total of 34 workers at an average cost of 52 7-10 cents per day.

Chinese laborers are getting 65 cents per day where I write from, and on some plantations they are getting and for light hoeing much more (and on a well kept plantation there should be no heavy hoeing) these women and children will do as much work in a day as a Chinaman, and at stripping, many people believe they do more.

Again, with the 14 men there are, besides the 20 women and children working, some 25 other children too young to work, but who will eventually, as they grow up, become the most valuable of plantation hands.

Furthermore, every Portuguese family consumes about 3 bags of flour per month besides a variety of other California produce, and help to make up the balance of trade with the United States, and thus strengthen the treaty. What does John Chinaman do towards securing the treaty?

Depend upon it, it is only by obtaining a population of families, multiplying in the country, that we shall secure reliable labor at reasonable rates.

If immigration is not energetically promoted during the next two years Chinese wages will soon rise to the old rates, and with sugar continuing at its present prices which seems likely, what is to become of us? We shall most of us simply go to the wall!

Hoping the Legislature will uphold us by passing a large appropriation for immigration, and that the Ministry, no matter what party is in power, will spend it in such a manner as to bring in the maximum number of people possible.

I beg to subscribe myself

A NON-POLITICAL PLANTER.

Sporting Notes.

The Ascot Gold Cup, won by James R. Keen's "Foxhall" at the Ascot races in 1882 will be sold at public auction by Collector Robertson, in a few weeks, unless Mr. Keene pays the duties on the trophy, which is valued in England at \$5000. The cup would come under the section of the Tariff Act relating to manufactures of metals, and would have to pay 45 per cent ad valorem duty, amounting to \$2250. The cup was imported over a year ago by Mr. Keene, and has since been in public stores. It is constructed of solid gold, and weighs about nine pounds troy weight. The gold alone is worth over \$1600. Mr. Keene will refuse to pay the duties on the day of sale, and will probably send the cup back to England. He says that if the Americans cannot afford to admit free of duty a prize won in England by an American horse, he can afford to send it back.

The wrestling match between Joseph Acton and Matsada, the Japanese wrestler, was won by the former. The first two bouts, catch-as-catch-can, were won by Acton. Sorakichi then won two falls Japanese style, and the fifth and last bout, Greco-Roman, was won by Acton. The purse was \$1000.

A Parable.

(FROM THE GOSSIP ACCORDING TO CUNHA.)

And it came to pass that a certain rich man of 'Frisco, who for his many talents of silver that he desired to garner and multiply in a bank, was denounced as a Son of Belial by certain Sad-you-sees and Soreheads, went into their city of Lulu, and there he had diverse dealings with them, taking from their hands the sweetness of the land (which otherwise they could not dispose of except a long way off, and on long time), and he gave unto them great ease and comfort in their basket and their store. Now it happened that a master among the Soreheads stood up in their midst, and giving voice to the gladness of his tribe, saith unto the rich man of 'Frisco: "Oh! Son of Cash! if thou wilt be perfect, only one thing thou lackest that prevents our taking thee into our fold, and unto our bosom. Give up Gibson and follow us, and thou shalt have stock in the kingdom of the Cousins." And when the Son of Cash heard the saying, he went away sorrowful (or swore, as a Son of Belial hath testified), saying that he would see them d— first. Then said the Master unto the Soreheads: "Verily I say unto you, it is easier for a Campbell to enter the narrow circle of the Fort street clique than for this Son of Cash to enter the kingdom of the Cousins."

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John A. Kasson, of Iowa, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; John M. Francis, of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Portugal,

New Advertisements

College Examinations.

THE EXAMINATIONS AT
St. Louis College

WILL BE HELD ON

Wednesday and Thursday,

The 23rd and 24th instant.

Commencing at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. each day.

The Commencement exercises will take place on FRIDAY, at 3 P.M.
The parents and friends of the pupils are cordially invited to attend.
Jy22-dtd

LOVEJOY & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

WINES, SPIRITS, ETC

HAVE REMOVED

To No. 15 Nuananu Street,

Premises formerly occupied by the "Honolulu Restaurant."

THANKING OUR FRIENDS AND THE public for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to still merit their favor in the future, at our new quarters, No. 15 Nuananu Street.
Jy21d&wim.

Geo. CAVANAGH.

Wm. DAVIES

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WINDSOR RESTAURANT

M. M. W. DAVIES, OF HONOLULU, HAS become a partner in the

Windsor Restaurant Business,
NO. 89 KING STREET, — HONOLULU

MR. DAVIES' liability and interest in the above named business commenced July 1, 1884.
MR. CAVANAGH will pay all debts of said business contracted prior to July 1, 1884.
Honolulu, July 9, 1884. Jy19dlm

NOTICE.

BEING OBLIGED TO LEAVE ON THE Steamer Mariposa for San Francisco, I have left with Mr. J. SIMMONS, at Geo. Lucas' planing mill, the subscription list of the stock to the Honolulu Gas Company.

Any Stock Not Taken Here Will be Taken in San Francisco.

The present signers to the same are desirous that the Gas Works be owned here.
All parties desiring the above, and a strictly safe business investment, please call and investigate.
M. G. ELMORE.

Jy19dlw.

NOTICE.

To Merchants, Tradesmen, and the Public Generally.

By the steamer of August 1st, I intend making a short business trip to San Francisco.

All orders of every nature will be attended to by me while there, and those who desire me to transact business for them, please apply or address J. E. WISEMAN, General Business Agent,
Jy19dlw Campbell's Block, 28 Merchant St.

NOTICE.

PARTIES HAVING THE FOLLOWING back numbers of the "Daily Bulletin" will find a purchaser by applying to the undersigned.
Dec. 22, 1883. Feb. 11, 1884. Mar. 13, 1884.
April 7, 1884. April 11, 1884. April 24, 1884.
J. M. OAT, JR. & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
Merchant Street, 38-dtf Honolulu